

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4814.

號七月二十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

日四十月一十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOROH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOROH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSENY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOROH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARNOCK, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE CITY BANK,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LET'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.
COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.
TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.
REP and other TABLE COVERS.
Fancy Patterns.
TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.
GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.
CLOTH TROUSER LENGTHS.
Assorted Patterns.
ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.
CROCK'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.
COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-FAST SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.
FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
KELLY'S FAMOUS OTT TOBACCO.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.
CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.
CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN INVOICE.)

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE,
In Good Condition, at the following Greatly Reduced Prices.

Per Case 12 Doz. Quarts, \$13.
" 2 " Pints, \$14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR FOR SALE.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. AD-
MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO R. I. H.
THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraits and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 9 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m. under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS.

AND
REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.
Rongkong, September 19, 1878.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES —AND— PRESENTS.

PLUM PUDDINGS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
MINCEMEAT.
SMYRNA FIGS.
ELVAS PLUMS.
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
DRAGAGES.
French and English BONBONS.
CHOCOLATE for DESSERT.
ASSORTED COCAQUES.
TELEPHONE CRACKERS.
CONFERENCE CRACKERS.
AQUARIUM CRACKERS.
French and English TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
DOLLS, in latest Parisian Costumes.
SWIMMING DOLLS.
DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX.
DANCING and WALKING DOLLS.
PUNCH and JUDY SHOW.
ROCKING HORSES.
MUSICAL BOXES.
TEA and DINNER SETS.
NOAH'S ARKS.
WHEELBARROWS.
GUNS and SWORDS.
SPADES and PAIRS.
BARREL ORGANS.
French ALBUMS.
LADIES' DRESSING CASES.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
WORK BASKETS and BOXES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
CARD RECEIVERS.
STATUETTES.
Bohemian FLOWER VASES.
Pharaoh WRITING-CABINETS.
SCENT CASES in Velvet and Crystal.
RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS.
MOROCCO CIGAR CASES.
Electro-Plated SCISSORS in Cases.
BIBLES.
PAINT BOXES, Fitted.
TOILET BOTTLES and VASES.
ANEROIDS.
CROCODILE SCENT CASES.
CIGAR BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
LATEST DESIGNS in Electro-Plated Ware.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOKS.
PARTEGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, November 29, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "A M E R I C A," of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. Ton and McGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 80 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 3 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Pounds exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HARPFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft, for 8. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be SOLD SEPARATELY.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs BIRLEY & Co., or the AUCTIONEERS, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ABUTMENT ROAD.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 6th December, 1878.
THE CORPS will PARADE on MONDAY EVENING, the 9th Instant, at 8 o'clock, on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

A. COXON,
del0 Captain-Commandant H. K. V.

MOORE & Co.,
"VARIETY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.
The Steamship
"YESSO,"
Capt. S. ASHTON, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on SUNDAY, the 8th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1878. de8

FOR HOIHOW.
The Steamship
"ALBAY,"
Capt. F. ASHTON, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on SUNDAY, the 8th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de8

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN (DIRECT).
The Chartered Steamship
"KILLARNEY,"
Captain O'NEILL, will be de-
spatched as above on MON-
DAY, the 6th Instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878. de9

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Aus-
tralian and New Zealand Ports,
TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.
The Departure of the Char-
tered Steamship
"MECCA"
Captain MORNEY, is POST-
PONED until MONDAY, the 9th Instant,
at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de9

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
The Steamship
"GLENEARN,"
Captain GASSON, expected
here on the 14th Instant, will
have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"FERONIA,"
Schultz, Master, will have
immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"SINDI,"
Commandant BRUNER, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"TANAI,"
Commandant DE LA MARCELLE,
will be despatched for YOKO-
HAMA shortly after the arrival of the next
French Mail from Europe.
L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.)
The British Bark
"HOTSPUR,"
Capt. SHAW, will have a quick
despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark
"ALMA,"
O. OHLSSON, Master, will load
here and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
(If sufficient inducement offers.)
The 4 1 British Ship
"COMMISSARY,"
A. MORISON, Master, will load
here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4 1 British Ship
"MIN-Y-DON,"
Captain LESLIE, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1 British Bark
"MONTEA,"
Capt. BRISER, will load here for
the above Port, and will have
quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878. de2

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1 American Bark
"AMY TURNER,"
Captain NEWELL, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878. de26

FOR NEW YORK.
The American Ship
"FLEETWING,"
GUEST, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The 4 1 British Bark
"MEICUA,"
D. THOMAS, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1 American Ship
"MELROSE,"
PLUMER, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4 1 German Bark
"NIAGARA,"
PAULSEN, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 3/3 L. II American Bark
"DIRIGO,"
STAPLES, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Merita* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de13

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de13

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Cyprien*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed, at their risk by Messrs TURNER & Co., into the Godowns of Messrs TURNER & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1878. de12

NORWEGIAN S. S. *HAKON*

ADELSTEIN, FROM NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Ex "*Pei Ho*."

N M K (in diamond) 54/5 Imp. Aldridge V S O Salmon & Co., from London, 2 cases Millinery.

K J (in diamond) 10, Order, 1 case Haber-L S C dushery, from London.

J B B-12, Order, 1 case Flannel, from London.

S J C 856, Order, 1 case Merino, from London.

Hongkong, December 5, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *PEI HO*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 28th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 5th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 第 4814 号 (Wah Tze Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHON AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Nails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th December,

1878, at Noon, the Company's

S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant DE BUTLER,

with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPORE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted

in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.

on the 11th December, 1878. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878. de12



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON;

Also,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"*GEORGE*," Captain C. FRASER, will

leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st De-

cember, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*GALIC*" will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on TUESDAY, the 31st December, at

8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for

Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 30th December. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-

SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de31

Insurance.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above-

named Company, are prepared to Grant

POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and

on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-

count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against Fire to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20 per cent.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Santon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £20,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton,

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned being about to Close his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr G. D. PYMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.

Office, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENT.

FROM This Date until further notice,

Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the

Management of the Company's Office

at this Port.

H. DE POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. de18

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

No. 2, THE FIRST FLOOR, with immediate possession.

No. 3, THE FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT, either separately or together, with immediate possession.

Also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD

The race fell to the *Victor Emanuel's* whale boat, which was sailed by Lieut. Needham.

The American ship *Invincible*, which arrived here to-day from Cardiff, reports that she had to put into Rio de Janeiro with mizen mast shattered by lightning; the remainder of the passage was uneventful. Oct. 26th spoke *Paul Revere*, from New York to Yokohama, 119 days out, off Allas Straits.

The Revd. Dr. Eitel, Acting Inspector of Schools, held an examination yesterday of the Baxter Memorial School for Girls in Tapinghah, which is under the management of the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, C.M.S. 31 pupils were presented in Standards I. to IV., of whom 30 passed most creditably. The needle-work was especially commended by the ladies who kindly consented to act as examiners.

We understand that a Subscription Challenge cup is to be competed for on Saturday next, the 14th instant, by the Hongkong Volunteers. Any kind of rifle may be used, but military sights alone will be allowed. The Volunteers seem resolved to pay attention to their shooting, at least they have every encouragement held out to them to become good marksmen.

A RIFLE match will also shortly come off for three cups, presented by Captain Deane; one cup is to be shot for by the Inspectors, the second by the Sergeants and Constables, and the third by the members of the force who have Martini-Henry rifles. The date of this contest has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be one day this month.

His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice sat in bankruptcy to-day. Mr Thomas Sutton Lilley (de Lillo) applied for the protection of the Court for freedom from arrest, and he was ordered to file an affidavit certifying that through poverty he was unable to pay the usual fees. Another case also came on for hearing, Mr Denys appearing for the bankrupt (one Chas. Sze), and Mr Toller for one of the creditors. The case was postponed, as some of the books were not forthcoming.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday in Advent, 8th December, 1878:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Isaiah, v.; Second Lesson, 1 John, ii. to v. 15; Psalm, Nos. 50 and 51; Monks; Venite, No. 3; Monks; Te Deum; Ouseley in D.; Benedicite, No. 58; Monks; Anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercies sake," No. 4; Hymn, "For He comes with clouds descending," No. 51. Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xi. to v. 11; Second Lesson, John, xvi. to v. 16; Psalm, No. 52; Monks; Magnificat, No. 101; Monks; Nunc Dimittis, No. 134; Monks; First Hymn, "A few more years, shall roll," No. 288; Second Hymn, "As now the sun's declining rays," No. 13.

It will be observed from the following extract from the *N. O. D. News* that the trumpet of "The Great Tragedian" is being blown at Shanghai with no uncertain sound. We fancy we can detect the energy of the "enterprising manager" in the paragraph. It will be interesting to read the critique after the performance:—

Mr Boothroyd Fairclough, the well-known tragedian, has arrived in Shanghai, but will give only two performances, with Miss Alicia May, as they leave for San Francisco by the next mail. Mr Fairclough has been for the last eight years travelling over the world, "starring" wherever there was a theatre. He is the only tragedian of note who has ever visited China, and the only one likely to be in our day, for great Shakespearean actors can only go where there are established theatres with able companies to support them; and it may be purely the desire to see the Far East that has brought Mr Fairclough to our shores. Wherever he has played with adequate support, Mr Fairclough has gained the highest praise from the press and the public. At the "Lyceum" London, he was called before the curtain thirty-one times in one week. He played *Trufo*, in the "Taming of the Shrew," at the "Globe" for sixty consecutive nights, a performance of this character never accomplished by any other Shakespearean "star." In India, Mr Fairclough could only find support in Calcutta and Bombay, where he filled very successful engagements. It was in Bombay that he met Miss Alicia May, and that young lady astonished her operatic admirers there, by making a successful debut as leading lady in Mr Fairclough's Shakespearean pieces. The Indian papers were enthusiastic in their praise of his performances, and Sir E. Temple, Governor of Bombay, who is a connoisseur in art and letters, especially engaged him to give two readings to the students of the Elphinstone College.

The following telegrams are from the *Singapore Daily Times*:—

Bombay, Nov. 22.—The fortress of Ali Musjid was attacked by British troops yesterday afternoon under a brisk fire from the enemy's batteries. The Afghans evacuated the Fort during the night, and the British forces are occupying it this morning. Bombay, Nov. 23.—Our troops experienced but trifling loss at the occupation of Ali Musjid. London, Nov. 26.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne have landed at Halifax, and received a most brilliant reception from the Canadians. Bombay, Nov. 27.—The latest news from the Front reports that Dacca has been occupied. The headmen of the Bura Khairi villages are offering their

services and supplies are arriving from all directions.

The Native contingents will shortly rendezvous at Lahore, when their future destination will be settled. The Maharajah of Cashmere is anxious to send a contingent to the invading army, but it is considered that the greatest service he can render will be to watch the Afghanistan Border contiguous to his frontier.

The prisoners taken at Ali Musjid have been sent to Peshawar; the rank and file will probably be dismissed, and the officers treated according to the custom of European warfare. London, Nov. 28.—A letter has been written by the Duke of Argyll to the effect that the Government of Mr Gladstone refused the proposals of the Amir of Afghanistan, because he asked for an offensive and defensive alliance against internal and external foes.

The Bishop of Colombo is once more "on the rampage." The cause of his present fury is the proposed building of a church for evangelical worship in one of the suburbs of Colombo, the supporters of which are not inclined to be dictated by him or to admit the ritualism which he encourages in his cathedral, far less the pronounced superstitions of Father Duthy and other of the Bishop's favourite priests. The details have not been made public, but we believe that a crisis is at hand in the episcopal church in Ceylon, the final result being, we doubt not, the formation of a Free Episcopal Church. The Bishop will also probably attempt to upset the arrangements made with regard to the Tamil Cooily Mission, but whether he will succeed or not is a question.—Colombo Observer.

At the Stockholm Prison Congress, some official returns from the Australasian colonies having reference to corporal punishment, &c., were read, and, according to *The Times* correspondent, excited considerable indignation from the Continental delegates, as, in their view, evincing a want of humanity. Sir George Arney, formerly Chief Justice of New Zealand, defended the colonies, and said that in New Zealand he had only known flogging inflicted once for offences committed inside the prison during a period of sixteen years. On grounds emphatically of mercy and humanity, he believed it would be far better to inflict more flogging, with shorter imprisonments, on certain classes of criminals, especially those guilty of cruelty and violence outside prison walls, than to sentence them, as at present, to long imprisonment. These long periods of incarceration he considered to be far less humane and much more objectionable, on various grounds, than short and sharp punishment, consisting chiefly of a moderate use of the lash. A lengthy discussion ensued, but the Continental delegates generally expressed their concurrence with the views of Mr. Berden, Director-General of Belgium prisons, who said that throughout Belgium corporal punishment was never inflicted in the prisons, the partial deprivation of food and confinement in a dark cell being found efficacious in reducing the most troublesome prisoners to order.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

CRICKET.

A match was played this afternoon—74th Highlanders versus H.K. Volunteers. The ground was in good condition for play, but the early part of the afternoon was rather warm, and running was consequently a somewhat trying ordeal. The Volunteers went first to the wickets, sending in Messrs. Hughes and Dunman, the former of whom was disposed of without scoring a run. Dunman did not prove a source of anxiety to the Highlanders, as he was compelled to retire after seven runs, being caught by Burgess. The Volunteers failed to acquire themselves very satisfactorily in the first innings, and the Highlanders took the wickets with only 48 to bat. Greer and Dawson first faced the bowlers, and the former proved rather obstinate, as he saved three of his confederates disposed of before he succumbed, being bowled out by Dunman after having made the creditable number of 26 runs. The only other figures worth mentioning were made by Hennessy and Cavendish, who between them made 24 runs; and the Highlanders retired with a total of 74 for the innings. The Volunteers again took the bats, and, profiting by their previous defeat, set to work with determination to do or die. They evidently were alive to the fact that Hongkong expected every one of them to do his duty. Hughes did not fall an easy prey to the canny Scots as before, and Dunman likewise asserted himself. The man of the day, however, was Corporal Darby, who footed up 42 runs, within 6 of the whole score made during the first innings. When the Volunteers retired they left the Highlanders 111 runs to make in order to get a tie. The game was not concluded when the stumps were drawn at sundown, and the 74th made 26 runs with one wicket down. Below we give the scoring.

VOLUNTEERS. Innings, 1st and 2nd. S. Hughes run out b. Denny, 0 12. W. Dunman c. Burgess b. Denny, 0 24. D. O. Travers b. Denny, 0 8. J. Y. V. Shaw c. Dawson b. Denny, 3 8. G. A. Caldwell b. Gladstone, 0 12. W. A. Caldwell c. b. Denny, 0 9. Darby not out, 42 0. Wodehouse c. Burgess b. Denny, 0 42. Blackwell c. Dawson b. Denny, 1 0. Duan b. Denny, 0 0. Townsend run out Denny, 0 0. Extras, 11 27. Grand Total, 185.

74th HIGHLANDERS. Innings, 1st and 2nd. Lieut. Greer b. Dunman, 26 bat. Pt. Dawson b. Travers, 1 7. Lieut. MacDonald b. Travers, 3 not out. Sergt. Carter c. Head b. Darby, 0 18. Lieut. Hennessy b. Darby, 13 did not bat. Dr. Campbell run out. Lieut. Cavendish c. Darby b. Caldwell, 11 not out. Pt. Denny c. Blackwell b. Dunman, 3 do. Pt. Gladstone b. Dunman, 0 do. Drummer Burgess b. Dunman, 0 do. Drummer Frost not out, 6 do. Extras, 8 0. Grand Total, 74 25.

YACHT RACE. THE Yacht race was an undoubted success from a yachtsman's point of view, although, owing to the blustering breeze prevailing, many would-be spectators were robbed of their expected treat, as the contest was over before the time announced for the launch to leave the wharf. This was unforeseen, however, and the kindness which prompted the intention of giving outsiders an opportunity of enjoying a sniff of the harbour breeze for a brief interval was somewhat thrown away. A few residents availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge in a cruise in the launch notwithstanding. The Yachts started in good order, and with a rattling Easterly breeze they beat up to the Channel Rocks.

Poor Ariel's misfortunes began before reaching the rocks; she carried away her bobstay at the beginning of the beat to windward, and was consequently thrown out considerably. On the run down from the rocks her spinnaker-boom gear gave out, and let her light canvas go under her bows. Naomi's ringtail halyards parted, and the sail dropped overboard, but was picked up by a steam launch. These were the only casualties, however, and the race was a good one, showing very smart time. Naomi, as on the last occasion, took the honors. The following is the order in which they passed the marks:—

Rounded Channel Rocks:—	
h. m. sec.	
Naomi,	12.40.30
Naiad,	12.44.40
Wave,	12.49.20
Rounded Meane:—	
h. m. sec.	
Naomi,	1. 8.10
Naiad,	1. 9.30
Wave,	1.12.60
Rounded Channel Rocks, 2nd time:—	
h. m. sec.	
Naomi,	1.30.0
Naiad,	1.49.0
Wave,	1.54.5
Passed Winning Mark:—	
h. m. sec.	
Naomi,	2. 0.0
Naiad,	2.10.0
Wave,	2.16.0
Ariel,	2.55.0

CHINESE NOTES.

In Consul Barker's *Syria and Egypt* we are informed that "A schoolmaster's testimony is not valid in a Mahomedan court of law, because it is believed that the children must have driven him crazy by the noise they made repeating their lessons aloud all at the same time." The same system of studying aloud and together is adopted in Chinese schools, as everybody who has entered one will be aware. From the description of an Egyptian Mussulman school given by Mr St. John in his *Egypt*, it would appear that the custom is undoubtedly a Mussulman one as well as Chinese. The coincidence is perhaps unimportant, but one fact the more is always something in making enquiry into Chinese matters.

The Chinese *su-an-p'an*, or calculating machine, does not appear to be peculiar to China, for Mr Mackenzie Wallace tells us in his *Russia* that in that Empire they make "arithmetical calculation with the help of a little calculating instrument called *stetichy*, which resembles the 'abacus' of the old Romans, and is universally used in Russia." But *abacus* appears to be the correct spelling.

In ancient Chinese times, the cow's tail was used as a military standard [旆]. Why, we cannot say, unless the following proverb may be held to throw light upon the matter. 犛雞雞不爲牛後 (A chicken's head is better than a cow's rump), i.e. better to die in the van than perish in the rear. Williams says: 杆旆 was a yak's tail or a staff, the insignia of a grandee. As the rear seems to be the post assigned to Chinese Generals [將在謀而不勇] perhaps the cow's tail was only held to warn the soldiers that that privileged position was not for them. In Colonel Baker's *Turkey* we read (speaking of the ancient Turkish Government system): "To the one he gives two, and to the other three horses' tails to signify their power; hence the term 'pacha of two-tails.'" We wonder whether this has anything to do with the cow's tails of the Chinese?

From a recent number of the *Peking Gazette* it appears that the ex-Governor of Yün Nan, having just completed three years' mourning for his late mother, now reports that he has entered upon 100 days' mourning for his grandmother, who died when he was a district magistrate 20 or 30 years ago! Various complicated questions now arise; first, why has he postponed his duty so long? Second, why does he only mourn 100 days, seeing that he describes himself as having been the 承重長孫 or eldest grandson (through her husband's eldest son) of his grandmother, and therefore bound to do his own father's mourning for her (3 years) instead of his own reduced period of one year? It appears that he was employed on military service when his grandmother died, and consequently the one year period would, in any case, be

reduced by regulation to 100 days. But the needs of the service seem to have forced him to postpone even this reduced manifestation of filial piety, and no opportunity of doing so would appear to have occurred until the death of his late mother, when he retired into mourning for her. Having fulfilled this duty, the arrears due to his grandmother's memory loom into view. If she had been an ordinary grandmother, lapse of time would perhaps have freed him from this necessity, but being a grandmother whose husband's eldest son was only represented by a grandson, he had to pay off the debt of mourning [補行服制]. This debt being at the time of her death reduced to 100 days—the being the period for all soldiers in active employ no matter what degree of relative—remains 100 days for evermore.

THE "CABBY" AND WATERMAN IN HONGKONG.

Any one who will take the trouble to stand at any of the busy landings on the Praya for an hour or two may be diverted by seeing how easily foreigners are fleeced by boatmen and chair-coolies. These rascals think nothing of asking 50 or 60 cents, and at times, if they think the victim can bear the pressure, \$1 for a few minutes' work. Passengers arriving by steamers are the favorite victims, and if they have a couple or three trunks with them, they are marked men, as they then have to contend with a swarm of coolies who swoop down upon them and take forcible possession. The boatmen will seldom endeavor to stop the blackguards, as it would simply be spoiling their own game. Once the fatal noose is placed around a hat-box or a carpet-bag, the inevitable bamboo brought into play, and a dozen men groining under the load of a shaving box, the waterman blandly requests his fare, saying "pay money galaw." "How much," enquires the victim. "One dollar, master," replies the jolly waterman. The victim ventures to think it is a little too much, and asks if half a dollar will do; the words have scarcely left his lips, when the Celestial changes his tactics, and assuming a determined attitude, which plainly indicates his intention to stand upon his rights, calls out "No, no; too much long way." The poor victim is about to expostulate, when suddenly he observes his hat-box half way to the Clock Tower. Dropping his tormentor the Mexican, he rushes half frantic after his effects, fearful lest he should be left in a foreign clime without his shaving brush or some other indispensable article. This sort of thing is of daily and almost hourly occurrence under our very noses. Sometimes it is a passenger, again an officer of some ship, then a sailor, but the latter generally kick up a "shindy" and refuse to pay more than a few cents for five minutes' accommodation. Occasionally an old stager is the intended victim, but this is not very often the case, as they are let off lightly at the rate say of 5 cents per minute. The boatmen appear to know an old stager immediately, perhaps by the cut of his pantaloons or the nonchalant way in which he views the surroundings. Possibly it is by the manner in which they are addressed, or an old stager will either tender a fare without troubling to ask the "correct" amount, or if a very old stager he will air his knowledge of the waterman's mother tongue and say "Ki-to," which being interpreted means in American "How much?" The new-comer, on the other hand, will say "How much, Johnnie?" and the Celestial reply will be "One dollar, Johnnie." "Sixty cents, Captain" (titles are cheap in China). If the victim has the cut of a sailor or fireman, it will be "Half a dollar, Jack." A thorough-bred waterman, or one who knows his business, would never think of addressing a well-dressed fare as Jack, as that appellation sticks to the "tars" even in China; but John or Johnnie is given to medium and high class fares, "Captain" being reserved for those who will swallow it. "Taipan" is a word which is invariably kept as a last resource in dealing with stubborn old stagers, and it generally fetches them.

Once the traveller or the mariner, weary and sick of the wide expanse of water he has traversed, feels himself safe on terra firma, and having satisfied all demands upon his purse so far, he proceeds, after having seen his dry goods safe, to inspect our island home. The rim of his hat has scarcely done more than shew itself beyond the threshold of his temporary home, than he is assailed with a chorus of voices, crying "Here, Captain; chair; sit down, John; belong my," &c., &c. He looks bewildered and sorrowful, uncertain what to do, but the chairmen, to a coolie, soon teach him how to proceed by rushing at him in the form of a hollow square, their chair-poles being used as bayonets. Bruised, and maddened by such treatment the wretched man leaps frantically into the nearest box, facetiously called a sedan-chair, and before he can say "Jack Robinson" (to use a homely phrase) finds himself being carried he knows not whither amid the plaudits of the remainder of his late antagonists and a bold "Look-on." Let us leave him to journey wherever the coolies choose, and look across the road. Yonder is a drunken barbarian stumbling into a chair. See, he is all right now; bravely done, he has gained his seat without tumbling into the gutter, and with an old cigar stump between his fingers which he occasionally raises to his lips and endeavours to draw consolation from without the aid of fire, he appears resigned to allow his deliverers to take him where they list. We will follow them for fun. Starting from the corner of Pottinger Street, they journey west until reaching the fire-engine station, here they turn into Wellington Street; having proceeded a short distance they put down the chair to rest awhile and examine their charge; he sleeps so innocently, so peacefully, his head hanging gracefully on one side; his hat the better to enable him to enjoy the cool breeze lying gently near his feet; the cigar is still poised gracefully between the first two fingers of his right hand, and he mutters some inaudible words, perhaps dreaming of some friend in his far-off home. The coolies appear affected by the scene, and having deliberated together a couple of minutes, hoist the sleeping innocent upon their shoulders and march off to

the nearest policeman, who escorts the sleeper to the station. The coolies tell the Inspector on duty they have carried their fare about for four hours, and claim 60 or 70 cents chair-hire, and the victim, by this time thoroughly awake, must either pay or be locked up. In England, when a couple of young ladies tender "Cabby" four farthings bits in payment of his legal fare, cabby places the current coin in the palm of his hand, and holding it out at arm's length enquires how long they have been saving that up. That is what might be termed the sneering dodge. Celestial chair-bearers are not behind the age in this or any other dodge. If an old stager pays them their legal fare, say 10 cents, the cashier will hold it between his finger and thumb, and following the miserable wretch, expose his meanness to the public by calling out "Ten cents, ayah! b'long too much Taipan." The Police cannot abate all these annoyances, but some severe examples should be made of those coolies who, not satisfied with charging three or four times the legal fare, are a source of annoyance to every European pedestrian. The scale of fares for boats and chairs might be posted at all the principal landings, and passengers should be warned to take notice of the time they engage a chair or a boat. Chairs and passenger boats should have a scale of charges posted on them, so that every one could see it. The present plan of having it on a little board is almost useless, as good care is taken never to produce it unless compulsion is used. A little attention to such matters would be a great boon to the European public.

SINGAPORE.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

A fire occurred at the New Harbour Dock on the 26th on board the S.S. *William McKinnon* in the dry dock. The fire is supposed to have originated in the Engineers' store room, during the dinner hour, and, but for the prompt assistance immediately rendered by the Dock officials, and especially by Captain Worsely of the Telegraph S.S. *Edinburgh* and his officers, there is no doubt but that the entire wood-work of the steamer would have been destroyed; as it is, the engine room, closets, side berths, and store rooms adjoining the engine-room and the skylight were consumed. The deck was partially cut away to get horses down to play on the fire, and the vessel was immediately stripped of other awnings. Water was let into the Dock and stages got on board by Captain Worsely, and water passed on board by buckets, the Dock engines, and an engine from the P. & O. Co., playing on the fire. On the alarm of fire being given, Captain Worsely fired two guns from the S.S. *Edinburgh*, and hoisted up fire signals, which were immediately copied by the Ringstead, but the fire engines had no time to get down before it was all over. The Pilot Fish, with Captain Blair, Assistant Manager of the Tainfoyle Pagar Dock on board, also quickly came down to render assistance, bringing hoses, &c. The officers of the *William McKinnon* exerted themselves to the utmost, and the way in which the fire was so readily got under is very creditable to all who assisted therein. The *William McKinnon* had come here purposely to prepare for the Australian voyage, which will now have to be left to another of the Company's steamers. Captain Armstrong of the British barque *Quail*, which arrived at Singapore on 26th Nov. from Hongkong, reports that on the 18th Nov. he spoke the British brigantine *Mary Smith*, of Fremantle, from Poochoo Foo bound to Swan River, 18 days out, off Palo Aor, who wished to be reported all well.

Australian Items. Adelaide, Oct. 25.—The Hon. John Hay intends to move, in the Legislative Council, that immigration to the colony be stopped. Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Company, agents for the P. & O. Company at Adelaide, have formally intimated to the Chief Secretary that consideration is being given to the subject of making an offer to the South Australian Government for the proposed mail service.

Albany, Oct. 25.—The *Vizor*, from Port Chalmers, bound to Calcutta, 61 days out, has put in here short of provisions. Perth, Oct. 25.—A quantity of charred wreckage of a large vessel was washed ashore near Mandurah. The wood is apparently fresh, but there is no trace yet of the name of the ship. Melbourne, Oct. 25.—The Government are anxiously seeking to induce Mr Sargent to accept a compromise in the matter of the reductions of teachers' salaries. It is considered certain, however, that the House will insist on the late reduction being cancelled. The *Gippsland Mercury* states that there is a probability of Gippsland being a coal producing district. Coal exists in one place of sufficient importance to cause litigation, while a seam four feet in thickness has been discovered at Stockyard Creek, half a mile from a tramway. A flight of pelicans has passed over Drydenford, affording a sight which has not been witnessed for twenty years. One was shot, which measured eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, and six feet from the beak to the tail.

Wellington, Oct. 25.—The ship *City of Auckland* is buried eight feet deep. Her sternpost and forefoot are gone. The captain issued orders to dismantle. There is no chance of saving the ship, and it is doubtful whether the cargo will be saved. Melbourne, Oct. 23.—Sir John O'Shanassy, in a long speech, moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Education Act, to which Major Smith replied. The debate was adjourned until October 30. In the Legislative Assembly Mr Patterson stated, regarding the mail service, that the Government intended to establish a direct service between England and Melbourne alone, but hoped the colony might have both services, including that which was calling at Adelaide.

Oct. 24.—In the Legislative Assembly, Sir John O'Shanassy, introducing the bill for the amendment of the Education Act, assured the House that the Roman Catholics would never accept the Act now in force, regarding the matter as one of conscience. Melbourne, Oct. 23.—A clue has been found to the perpetrators of the robbery of 5000 sovereigns aboard the *Avoca*, steamer, in August, 1877, when bound from this port to Point de Galle. Martin Wyberg, late carpenter of the *Avoca*, has been arrested on a warrant, and another warrant has been issued for the apprehension of his supposed accomplice. The case has been remanded for a week. Melbourne, Oct. 31.—Wyberg's confession

implicates Elliston, the chief officer of the *Avoca*, steamer, who is now in England. Steps will be taken to apprehend him. Melbourne, Nov. 1.—It is likely that O'Ferrill, undergoing sentence for the Land Office frauds, will shortly be released on the ground of his ill-health. The Catholic members are not satisfied with the Government for their action on the question of the Education vote. The *Banknote* (s.), from London, passed Cape Borda this morning. The *City of Sydney* got off the mud early this morning, and was berthed alongside the railway pier. Sydney, Nov. 8.—A petition has been presented to the Assembly containing fifteen thousand signatures against any further influx of Chinese into the colony. The contract for the duplication of the cable will be finally agreed. London, Oct. 26.—In the match between the Australian cricketers and twenty-two of the State of California, played at San Francisco, the former in their first innings scored 197 runs, of which Charles Bancroft made top score with seventy-eight. The first innings of the Californians closed for sixty-two runs.

Dead Letters.

Appleton, C., Post Office, New York City, 1
Argence, Captain, Siam Barque *Zai Watt*,
Hongkong, 1 || Battersby, Mr., Oxford Street, London, 1 | 1 |
Baratoni, C. H., Grand Hotel, Yokohama,	1
Biggs, Mrs. J., 48, Carlton Road, Kentish Town, London,	1
Brown, O., Royal Artillery, Bangalore,	2
Brown, S. H., Steamer *Sea Gull*, Hongkong,	1
Calcutta Central Press Co., Calcutta,	1
Cavanagh, Miss M., 3445, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,	1
Cormack, W., Ship *Hilton*, Philadelphia, 1	1
Dorman, S., Kelgraine, Antrim, Ireland, 1	1
Edwards, Mrs. M., 84, Spring Street, Los Angeles, California,	1
Fowler, Mrs. Mariana, Malta,	1
Friedrichsen, C., 898, Carpenter Street, Chicago,	1
Gardner, G. H., Ship *Hilbert*, India,	1
Hamilton, Miss M. H., 8, Berkeley Street, Liverpool,	1
Harkness, Mrs., on board the *J. E. Bowers*, Amsterdam,	1
Horend, Mrs., Chelsea, Mass. U. S. A., 1	1
Horne, Mr., Earnest Town, Newtown, 1	1
Honslow, James, 335, Penn Avenue, Washington, (Registered),	1
Keane, Miss B., 22, Northmore Street, New York,	1
Lau-koek lam, Kolaba, Bombay,	1
L. dingham, Miss G., Salt Lake City, U. S. A.,	1
Louisa, Madame, Post Restante, Alexandria,	1
Morton, J. T., 107, Leadenhall Street, Birmingham,	1
Pinkham, Captain, Manila,	1
Kipley, Mrs., Abercromby Square, Liverpool,	1
Roberts, J., Barque *Denha Marion*, Newchwang,	1
Salter, A. E., Post Office, Manchester, 1	1
Slator, Mrs., Starling Street, Commercial Road, London,	1
Tai-fat, 262, Queen's Road West, Hongkong,	1
Waldow, K., 57, Kastanien Alley, Berlin, 1	1
Watt, Captain, Barque *Lord of the Isles*, Newchwang,	1
Weigman, T. E., 51, Talbot Road, Bayswater, (Paper),	1
Willey, Captain, Ship *Humboldt*, Manila, 1	1
Wolk, Bertha, Vienna, Austria,	1
Zogbaum, Miss 236, East 43rd Street, New York,	1

Quotations.

HONGKONG, December 7, 1878.
OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$570
" Old Patna, cash, —
" New Benares, cash, 540
" Old Benares, cash, —
" New Malwa, cash, 750
" Old Malwa, cash, —
" Allowance Taels, 16
" Old Malwa, cash, —
" Allowance Taels, —
Exchange.
Bank, on demand, ... 3/7
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/7
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/8
Credits, ... 3/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8
Bombay, demand Rupees, 221
Calcutta, 221 || Shanghai, demand, | 728 |
" 80 days,	728
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 1/2, ... 118 nom.	
Sycee,	108
Mexicans,	4 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 47.70	
English Sovereigns,	5.48
Australian Sovereigns,	5.40

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 62 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,000
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,500
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., 3337 1/2
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$900
China Fire Ins. Co., \$210
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$11 prem.
H.K. & C. M. S.-boat Co., \$8 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 102
Hongkong Gas Co., \$98
Hongkong Hotel Co., 93
China Sugar Refining Co., 48
Chinese Imperial Loan, £108
Do, of 1877, £108

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, December 7, 1878.
BAROMETER.—9 A.M., 30.174
Do, 4 P.M., 30.083
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., 69
Do, 4 P.M., 71
Do, (wet bulb) 3 A.M., 63
Do, Do, 4 P.M., 64
Do, Do, 1 P.M., 64
Do, Maximum, 71
Do, Minimum, over night 69

Portfolio.

ROWAN BERRIES.

A rowan-tree
Out-branching, berry-laden;
And underneath it at their play,
Two children, happy as the day,
A laddie and a maiden.

He brings the store
In baby glee, and lingers,
Watching her weave her necklace fine,
Shouting to see it grow and shine,
Between her busy fingers.

Sing, little lass,
And let the song be sprightly;
With rounded ankles, warm and bare,
With sunburnt face and tangled hair,
Few hearts can beat more lightly.

My lady's hands
Beget no greater pleasure,
Nor yield their owner such content,
Such artless pride and innocent,
As does thy simple treasure.

Leave her to own
The pearl and opal tender;
These, and the flashing ruby's glow,
Better become her neck of snow,
Than thine so brown and slender.

Marvellous youth!
What little makes it merry!
Sunshine is gold; and then who cares
For jewels, while the rowan bears
Its bright, familiar berry?

—Leisure Hour.

PUT DOWN THE BRAKES.

No matter how well the track is laid,
No matter how strong the engine is made,
When you find it running on a downward grade
Put down the brakes.

If the demon of drink has entered your soul,
And his power is getting beyond your control,
And dragging you down to a terrible goal,
Put down the brakes.

Remember the adage, "Don't trifle with fire!"
Temptation, you know, is always a liar;
If you want to crush out the burning desire,
Put down the brakes.

Are you running in debt by living too fast?
Do you look back with shame on a profligate past?
And feel that your ruin is coming at last?
Put down the brakes.

Whether for honor, for knowledge or gain,
You are fast wearing out your body and brain,
Till nature no longer can bear the strain,
Put down the brakes.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

The favors of fortune are like steep rocks
—Only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit.

There are people with whom penitence
stands for repentance—people with whom
wearing mourning dispenses with feeling sorrow.

A witty man finds it difficult upon occasion
to be dull like everybody else, and so
usually contrives to be stupider than anybody else.

Here, through the feeble twilight of this world

Groping, how many, until we pass and reach
That other, where we see as we are seen,
Do forge a life-long trouble for ourselves,
By taking true for false, or false for true!

—Tennyson.

EVILS OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

The Christian commends to "Christian brethren, who may not yet have been thoroughly aroused to the enormous and ruinous evils of the drink traffic, the following extracts from the press." The first two, it says, appeared some time ago; the third is from a sporting and theatrical paper of last week; the last is from a religious paper of recent date:—

By a little self-denial, by drinking a little less beer, by paying fewer visits to the gin-shop, many parents might, instead of punishing their children to work at the age of seven or eight, have left them at school till the age of eleven or twelve. A single pint of ale may cost fourpence—and for that sum paid weekly, two children might be taught to read, write, and cipher. It is not poverty, it is beer, that has robbed the children of knowledge, of liberty, morality, health, and long life. It is not poverty that fills our hospitals and gaols; it is gin. By the time that a child can use its hands, and earn eightpence a week, it is offered up on the altar of the great god Gin.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The Great Beer Power.—If the public were aware of the gigantic influence of the brewing interest, and of the way the brewers manage their system; they would be convinced that it is one of the worst enemies of national democracy. As a rule, almost every public-house is the property of a rich brewer, who puts into it a tenant pledged to sell none but his landlord's beer, which he buys at his landlord's price, and out of which he can only make a living by inducing his customers to drink far beyond what they require, while the beer itself is often so doctored and drugged as to serve no purpose but that of stimulating thirst.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

I don't often venture into a public-house, but the other night my duties forced me to. I stood at a bar and watched an old hag and a pretty girl indulging in unlimited two's of Old Tom. I'm not a fanatic nor a temperance ranter, but I am sure dram-drinking is increasing fearfully among all classes of women. As I watched the ornamental cask having its top turned for a perfect stream of "two's neat," I thought in a *Gin Palace of Truth* it would be labelled, "Death and Damnation twopenny a glass."—*Referee*.

We regard with increasing anxiety the influence which the public houses are able to exert on political as well as social life; but the new scheme by which the great brewers secure a number of public-houses, puts into their managers, and secures their votes for the great brewers' nominees, is fatal to political integrity and a manifest violation of the Ballot Act. The revolving barman has very properly refused, at Liverpool, the claim of such mere managers to the franchise, and we hope his decision will be confirmed. Elections without the pernicious influence of the beer interest would be altogether purer and better; and we would gladly see some form of legislation which would restrain the power of public-houses of London times.—*Sunday School Chronicle*.

AMENDED ACCOUNT OF INHERITANCE AND "PATRIA POTESTAS" IN CHINA.

The following notes may be of interest to those who are engaged in making research into subjects bearing upon Ancient Law. Though most of the following information was originally derived from one single authority, from data furnished by the customs of one single Province; yet so absolutely identified are the views of one individual with those of the community in which he has been brought up, and so similar are the customs all over the Empire in regard to the two points of Paternal Power and Inheritance; that, with the above saving clause, we did not hesitate to submit the words of this man, subject to correction, as a fair authority for China in general. We have since had opportunities of conversing with natives of other Provinces, and see nothing whatever in the information given, at all incompatible with our general experience. On the contrary, we find that our original statements are corroborated throughout.

First, then, the authority of the father is nearly unlimited by the positive law. Of the persons of his children, male or female, he can dispose in almost any way he may think fit. He may sell, or use, in almost any manner he deems it good, the offspring born to him, whether by his wife, his concubine or his slaves. If, however, he lets out his daughter as a temporary wife, he may be punished with sixty blows. It is well known that female infanticide is prevalent in many parts of China. We doubt, however, whether it is more general than in some European States: the reason why it attracts attention is that, not being a crime, no concealment, or but little, is attempted. In some places it is not uncommon to see a stone set up in the village, engraved with the words, "Girls may not be drowned in this pool." Of course the habit is more prevalent in some districts than others, and if it gains undue frequency, the local authorities will make it an offence, just as the police in England would issue prohibitory notices if the sparrows were being killed off, or dead cats thrown in the village-pond. The points to lay stress upon are these. It is not distinctly declared to be an offence *in se*; it is not, comparatively speaking, common; it is never respectable; poverty is almost invariably the sole cause. The practice seems to be most common in Kiangsi and Fukien. In Canton it is uncommon except amongst the Hakka, who often stifle their female children with a cloth, steeped in wine, laid over their mouths when asleep. The *Penal Code* translated by Staunton provides no punishment for this specific offence, but the authorities, when they deem it desirable, seem to punish "general wrongdoing" (*pu ying*). There is also a statute in the *Penal Code* providing a punishment of 100 blows for any one who shall chastise a child or grandchild so that it dies; and another of 60 blows and one year's banishment if such be killed designedly. These punishments, however, may easily (it is said) be remitted.

To transfer these four points to the case of male offspring. It would be no statutory *malum in se*; it is never practised, for the simple reason that a male child is never regarded as a clog, partly because he can always work, and is looked to as the support in old age, and partly because he only can be depended upon to keep up the family name and honour by inheritance. If the son has no official rank, there is no limit to the age at which a father can kill or sell him, by positive law. After, however, a son has reached puberty, or still more, manhood, local public opinion, being unused to such phenomena, would regard with high disfavour a father who should kill his son, even in a passion. Still, more so, in practice it would be almost an impossibility. In a fit of rage, the Emperor Tao-kuang, grandfather of his late Majesty, and of the Present Monarch, is said to have killed one of his sons to death. This is stated to have preyed upon him to his death; doubtless on account of the reproaches which he encountered. In instances, however, where a son has official rank, the father must obtain the Emperor's permission before he can in any way control his person. It must be evident that this is the case; otherwise any high officer in the Emperor's service would be at any moment liable to recall at his father's beck and nod. The mother has exactly the same power as the father; that is, when a widow. Doubtless, however, public opinion circumscribes this, in the case of growing children, still more than that of the father.

A son or daughter who causes the death of his or her parent, or his or her grand-father or grand-mother, paternal or maternal, or a wife who causes the death of a husband's parents or grand-parents, in any way whatsoever, is invariably sentenced to the severest capital punishment, to wit, being sliced in pieces whilst alive. Roundly speaking, there are no exceptions to this rule.

The power over a wife's person is much more limited. We shall speak of this when we come to discuss the question of marriage. Meanwhile we may state that there is but one case in which the husband can kill his wife with perfect impunity,—when taken in *flagrante delicto* with a paramour, who must also be killed on the spot.

Supposing A has two sons B, C, and a daughter D, and besides these, an elder brother E, and a younger F. A dies, possessed of an estate worth £10,000. If A's estate was not obtained by him by inheritance—i.e. if it was obtained by "purchase" from his ancestors—it will pass in equal shares to the sons B and C, subject to some special qualification in the case of the mother or of a widow. If A dies, however, he leaves a wife and a concubine living, the wife in such cases manages the estate, even though she be only a concubine living, no matter whether she be the mother of B and C, or of B or C, or of neither—she manages the estate during her life-time. If the sons are of age, they manage the estate in friendly concert with their mother or mothers. If in such cases there are more than two concubines, beside the wife, there can be but one wife at a time; this wife, or, after the wife's decease, only the concubine first cohabited with, whatever her age *vis-à-vis* the others, or whatever her birth and origin, has a life management of the estate. No concubine can bear legitimate sons unless her lord has been previously married to a wife. A second legitimate wife, married after any number of concubines, takes precedence of such last in managing the life estate. Hence the estate is vested in the sons in equal shares; irrespectively of whether born out of a wife or concubine; but subject, if the sons are under age, and in some places, even if they

age, to the life-interest of their father's wife, if living, or, if dead, subject to the life-interest of the concubine who has precedence in point of coverture, whether there be other concubines of better birth, greater age, or other advantages, and whether this senior concubine be or be not the mother of any of the sons or daughters. (It may be mentioned here that the two Empresses Dowager, who are now Co-Regents of the Empire, are in this plight. The Empress Dowager-wife has a slight nominal precedence in rank and titles, but reigns in a sort of way, above the Emperor, in conjunction with the late Emperor's mother, the Empress Dowager-Concubine-Mother, who, though mother of his late Majesty, and also, by adoption of his present Majesty, (who on his death-bed adopted his cousin to be his younger brother, (or, for the impersonation of himself) ranks with, but after, the Empress Dowager-Wife in all imperial documents.)

It will be seen that, in the case above, the sons inherit in equal shares, though the oldest often receives a double share; but it is not uncommon for the brothers to temporarily yield up their shares to the management of the elder brother, either in whole or in part, for the glory of the House, or by reason of the youth of the younger brothers, in which case it will revert to the waivers of their right, upon the death of the "waiver." It is for this reason that we have, in the above instance, said "if not ancestral property." If A had had the rights of his brothers E and F waived in his favour, on this death E and F would get their shares, and the sons of A would only inherit A's share subject to above to the right of A's wives which, as we have explained, differ slightly in different provinces. In this case the property would be ancestral, as no question of waiving a right to property came in. It could arise, for example, if the inheritance is identical, ancestral or no, except that such waivings of right being common, it often happens that ancestral property goes to the brothers before the sons. The true course of descent, however, is to the sons. The grandsons of A, that is the sons of B and C, inherit *per stirpes* and not *per capita*. If the oldest son receives a double share, it is because his own son must come to represent the head of the family. If A has £10,000, and his son B is dead, both B and C having sons living, C gets half, and B's sons get half. So if B's sons have been married and have gotten sons, B's sons being dead, B's half will be divided into as many parts as B had sons, and each of these parts into as many parts as of each these sons had sons; always subject to the claims of their respective mother or grandmothers, who must, according to the custom of some places, all be dead, before the property which vests in the sons or grandsons is freed from their life-management, as explained above.

We have supposed that A has two sons and a daughter; but if A has two sons and a daughter, however remote, will exclude A's daughter, because she is not of the family name, or, at all events, may, at any time, come to be, in case he marries, A's lineal descendant, however remote, will also exclude A's brothers; these again will exclude A's nephews and also A's daughter, who can only inherit if no one is living belonging to the family, and having the same name,—in other words no *agnate*, in the Roman sense. This is however almost impossible, for an heir is generally adopted from the youth of the required generation (*tu chi*). The sons of the brothers E and F would inherit from A before their cousin, actually daughter of A, whether this daughter were married or no. If married she could never inherit, and only, if unmarried, supposing no *agnate* could be found. It must not be supposed from this that members of Chinese families are left to starve. The brothers or uncles must maintain and endow their sons, or, if none, their nephews. An extra portion is often reserved for the marriage of unmarried daughters. In short all powerful Customs, as to the maintenance of every *agnate* or cognate member of a family, even the senior concubine is said to be compelled by moral law to protect and maintain her junior rivals; but, whether she is or not, the wife is certainly so bound. An adopted son (*tu*) has no claim whatever to inherit, unless all other sons are dead. A son born subsequently to the adoption of a son will not entirely exclude such adopted son. It is unusual to adopt unless the adopter has no sons; and it is unusual to adopt a stranger until the adopter has sought in vain for an adoptive son amongst his nephews and cousins. A peculiar custom exists (*shuang fu*) of one man cohabiting with two women, the descendants of one of whom are to be held the grandsons of his father, and the descendants of the other of whom are to be held the grandsons of his uncle. The adopted son (*tu*) of a man, being the son of a second wife, has no claim to inherit his step-father's property. Nay, the property of a woman vesting immediately in the husband, in the absence of agreement, the sons of such a man by his former wife would inherit from their father the property thus brought by their step-mother, to the exclusion of their step-brother; but in such cases it is generally agreed that the property of such a second wife or concubine shall revert, on her second husband's death, to her own son, or to her own family,—that is, to the family of her first husband.

It hardly ever happens in China that a man dies without any *agnate* or cognate. In such a case, however, whoever will take his name and keep up the family honours may enter upon the property. The neighbours will select an heir for him. In spite of the above rules the father can, in some places at least, if he chooses, dispose of his property as absolutely as of the lives of his children. Practically, however, generally renders this theory, if it exists, inoperative. The father may, by will, name one son, or even a daughter, or yet even a stranger as his heir. This, however, is seldom if ever done, and when done, is modified by a compromise. Unknown as wills are, written wills are much rarer than oral injunctions. In Canton such wills are called *chuk shu*, and a copy is given to each son.

Finally, in the case of the senior concubine managing the estate for the general good, the separate earnings of this or any other concubine do not avail the general estate, or those concubines. It appears, however, that this last rule would scarcely hold good at Canton.

E. H. PARZER.

His hair having been cut, and various offers of fancy soap, hair restorer, etc., having been declined, with and without thanks, the barber says unto him: "Will your hair do that way, sir?" The customer contemplates himself with care in the mirror, then, returning to the scissor chair and snapping himself in the neck wrapper, replies solemnly: "Just a little longer!"

UNRAVELLING A CIPHER.

—Ozib—Navy us hegfthor mrtay 29 127

There it was, in italics, half-way down the "personal" column of the *Herald*, conspicuous only for its singular and most aggravating combination of letters and figures, the sole clue to the whereabouts of the gem I had been after for over a week, scarcely resting, eating or sleeping in my anxiety to secure the reward offered in a heavy burglary case—and something else.

That "something else." My heart sank within me as I flung aside the enigmatical puzzle before me, and leaning back in my chair gave myself up to the gloomy reveries of the past. Edna Dayton—how I loved her! How fair and beautiful as a summer's idyl had been the week in which I had met her, had loved her, and had been told that my affection was returned. How well I remember the bitter parting—a hopeless one it seemed to me—when I learned my fate from her father's lips and passed down the brown stone steps of the Dayton mansion, wondering if the inclination of moneyed men towards stone residences was not caused by the existence of a similar hard material in that part of the human anatomy known as the heart.

It was a poor man, he said, and the profession of a detective was a precarious one. His daughter loved me; he could not deny that, but she was his only child, and her wealth and position demanded a match with some social equal. He would not break her heart by absolutely refusing to sanction our engagement, but if within a year I could secure a fortune of \$25,000, and a lucrative business, and Edna was still of the same mind—well, he would consider it. Twenty-five thousand dollars! I grew sick at the thought of the condition imposed upon which I was to purchase my future happiness. In the reception of a meagre salary and utterly unknown, where was I to raise this amount? As what business capacity had I, the son of parents who had given me every luxury and neglected a practical education, until a crash came that left me homeless and in penury?

Day and night for over a month I brooded over my sorrows, when one day I was aroused into renewed life by the reception of a formal but courteous note from Mr. Dayton requesting my immediate attendance at the mansion.

My feet winged as I hastened to the house of my loved Edna. What did it mean? Had he relented? Was Edna sick, or did business await me at the pleasure of my hard-hearted censor? I was ushered into the library, where I found the old gentleman in an intense state of excitement, pacing the floor, the window broken in, papers and boxes scattered about the apartment, and a safe in the corner broken open.

I stared at him in amazement. "You seem agitated, Mr. Dayton," I ventured to suggest. "Agitated? agitated, sir! I am wild. Late last night, or early this morning, burglars entered this apartment by means of a window which I had broken open the safe. When I came down this morning I found affairs as they are now, and nearly \$100,000 in money, bonds and jewellery gone."

I started muffled. The immensity of the robbery petrified me. "No," he thundered, coming to a full stop, "I have no confidence in a police force which fails to protect a house from such an audacious burglar, and expects one-half of the booty for its return. There is the room and yonder is a list of the stolen property. I believe you are honest, and I leave the entire affair in your own hands. Call upon me for whatever money you require in an attempt to recover the property or to detect the thieves. If you succeed within a month, I will pay you \$50,000. If you fail, I will pay your expenses for the month and place the case in other hands. Are you satisfied?"

I gasped spasmodically. Thirty thousand dollars! A fortune—more than the price of my happiness! And then the pride of profession came to my aid, and I told him I should succeed.

I examined the apartment. The burglary had been effected very simply apparently. Edward, the footman—a tall, lank specimen of humanity—had heard a noise in the night in the library, but had paid no attention to it, as Mr. Dayton was in the habit of writing very late, and he thought it was his employer.

What puzzled me most was the means of entrance and egress adopted by the burglar or burglars. The library was fully fifteen feet from the ground, had a bay window, and, except the broken pane of glass, there was not the slightest sign to show how the window had been gained. A ladder would have done it, but no marks of a ladder, no signs of footprints exhibited themselves in the damp ground, wet from recent rains.

I was sorely puzzled. I examined the servants one by one, but could find no clue to justify the slightest suspicion of complicity in the affair on their part. The work had evidently been done by scientific burglars, and they had worked at their leisure.

I inquired into the antecedents of Edward, the footman; but Mr. Dayton averred that he would allow no suspicion to rest on so faithful a servant to the family. I resolved to inquire more about him however; but I found nothing against the man, and temporarily dismissed him from my mind as having no connection with the case.

"You heard no noise on the night of the robbery?" I inquired of Mr. Dayton. "None. I slept unusually sound last night."

I went away thoughtfully, for I had found in the library an empty bottle which, from the scent, I knew to have contained chloroform, and I had noticed the marks of muddy boots leading from the apartment, while around the window none were to be seen. The glass, too, had been broken by a quick blow, not cut out. Altogether, it was a most mysterious piece of business.

I watched all dives frequented by the croakmen of the city, and worked like a beaver. I could not obtain a clue to the perpetrators of the daring burglary, and after three days of unremitting toil I was considering if it would not be as well to call in professional assistance, when the advertisement in the *Herald*, at the head of this story, attracted my attention. Instinctively I divined some connection with the "crooked" business, and whether it referred to my case or not, I resolved to ascertain its meaning.

I went down to the *Herald* office that morning, and, introducing myself, attempted to obtain some description of the person who had handed in the advertisement. The clerk stated that it had been received through the mail, in a letter enclosing the amount requisite for its insertion in the paper. "Could I see the original copy?" He would see; and a message was sent to the composing room. Luckily the copy had been preserved. It was written in a dis-

guised hand on a little scrap of paper. I asked leave to retain it, and, permission being granted to me, I returned to my room at once.

I pored over the cipher for a long time, and discouraged at my inability to make out one word of it, was finally about to abandon it, when I chanced to look at the reverse side of the paper. There were figures and words on it, and I read, "United States bonds, \$10,000," and other memoranda, indicating that it had been a loose wrapper for valuable papers.

Then I knew that the advertisement bore an important relation to the robbery.

And so until the day upon which the story opens I was unable to make head or tail of the secret enigma.

So, wearied was I that I fell asleep with my head upon my desk, and I did not awake until noon-time. It is wonderful how a brief repose will clear the mind. I took up the paper with renewed energy, and a bright idea flashed over me.

Simple as it was, I had not thought of it before. The entire message was written on the substitution of letters, based on the reversal of the alphabet. Instead of a, z, the last letter, was substituted; instead of b, y was used; the alphabet reversed was the key to the solution of the puzzle.

I gave utterance to a shout of joy, for, following out the theory, it read: "Larry, meet me Saturday night at 127 Fire street."

And "Ned" or Edward was the name of Dayton's footman. I began to see a very large mine. But Fire street—there was no such thoroughfare in the city, and I was "floored" again.

Gradually the thought occurred to me, on the basis of reversal and opposites adopted, by the gender of the message, why should not "fire" mean "water"—its direct reverse?

I dashed down the stairs, and, hailing a cab (for I did not forget that it was Saturday, and that evening was the appointed time for the meeting of the two burglars, if such they were), I soon had reached Water street.

Vacant! Number 127 was an empty lot! I paused, disappointed, and dismissed the vehicle, again having recourse to the puzzling enigma! So near the solution and yet doomed to be balked at the last, and—

A sudden inspiration of renewed energy and I had forged the last link in the chain of evidence! There had been reversal in the order of numbers from one to ten, as in the letters of the alphabet, and 127 meant 1084.

I looked at my watch—three o'clock. I went to the nearest local telegraph office and sent the following dispatch to Chief of Police:

"Send to this office three efficient men in citizen's clothes."

I signed my name, lit a cigar, and awaited the arrival of evening and my companion officers.

It was dark when we reached the place for the meeting appointed by the two men. It was a vile groggery, kept by a woman, and a resort for the very lowest class of ruffians. I had put on a felt hat and a pair of false whiskers, and I entered the bar-room, having first placed my men in advantageous position on the outside.

Within half an hour there entered an old woman, veiled, bearing some bulky object behind her cloak. She made a sign to the woman behind the door and then went into the next room. I caught sight of her feet as she passed through the door; they were incased not in shoes, but in men's boots. I went quickly to the bar and made a sign to the woman.

"Is Larry in there?" I inquired in a loud voice, pointing to the other apartment. She looked at me sharply, and then replied in the affirmative.

"Keep anybody that comes out," I said, significantly. "We are going to divide the swag."

And I opened the door.

There was no one in the first room, but in the second, by a table, on which lay a large tin-box was my game—Larry, the burglar, and a tall, spare form in female attire, with veil thrown back and terrified face, and the footman, Edward.

"You can drop on that little dodge, gentlemen," I said, quietly whipping out a brace of revolvers. "The house is surrounded, and any resistance will only make it worse for you. Larry, open that door."

He unbolted the rear door under the silent, persuasive eloquence of my revolver, and three officers entered.

Need I tell the rest? Edward, the footman, had admitted his accomplices into the house and had chloroformed his employer. He had kept the booty hidden in his room, not daring to go out to communicate with his pal, except as has been seen, for fear he was watched.

The property had not been disturbed, but justice was cheated, for both men escaped before conviction, and were never heard of again. As for me, I quietly handed \$5,000 to the department, resigned, engaged in business and married Edna.

SINGULAR CONFESSION.

At Marlborough Street, on Oct. 22, Henry Thorne, seaman, was charged on his own confession with having committed a murder at Gable Island, Sydney, by shooting a man, name unknown. Inspector Sheppard, C. Division, stated that on Oct. 21 the prisoner was brought to the Vine Street station, and, after being examined, he was taken to the police station.

The prisoner then made the following statement:—"On Feb. 20, 1877, I was in the Butcher's Arms, Gable Island, Sydney, Australia, at two o'clock in the day. A man, who said he was a stock-driver from upcountry, drank with me at the bar. An argument arose between us about shooting, and the man, having a six-barrelled revolver, suggested we should go to some clearance near and shoot for drinks to decide which was the best shot. I agreed. We left, and went to a clearance and fired six shots each at a tree stump, the man proving the best shot. It was my turn to fire again, the man standing on my right side close to me. I had the revolver in my right hand, when from some cause the revolver went off and the shot entered the head of the man behind the ear. He jumped up and fell forward, as I believed, dead. I remained about five minutes, threw away the revolver, and turned the body over; but, finding it did not move, I became frightened and left and got to Sydney. I remained there until evening, then went to Kewstee, New South Wales, and afterwards shipped for Hong Kong. Then, being ill, I came on the *Pekin* steamer to Southampton in Sept. 1877. Since I came to England I have had no regular employment, being in bad health. I have slept in lodging-houses, having no home, and am now destitute. I wish to state that the shooting was a pure accident and I make this statement

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

A Copenhagen correspondent, writing on Oct. 20, says:

The Royal family had on Monday night a narrow escape from instantaneous death. The King, the Queen, and the Princess Thyra had left their country residence of Bernadotte Castle with the intention of driving into town, to be present at the representation of a new national opera. The road from the castle crosses the railway line from Copenhagen to Elsinore, and there is therefore a gate, which is closed whenever a train is expected to pass; but on this night, by the neglect of the gatekeeper, a gate was left open, and the Royal carriage went on its way, when suddenly a train turned the curve, and passed so close that the hind wheels of the carriage were actually touched by the buffers of the engine; while only the presence of mind of the driver of the carriage containing the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, which followed close after the Royal carriage, saved its occupants from certain destruction, the train passing between the two carriages. The Queen was naturally much affected by the terrible danger, and Her Majesty was unable to remain in the theatre during the entire performance of the opera. The railway company instantly dismissed the gatekeeper, but at the request of the King, who thought that "the man had had such a lesson that he would be sure to be careful in future," he was reinstated in his situation.

INSECTS IN MAURITIUS.

If only the daylight would last longer in these latitudes, where exercise is only possible after sundown. However early we set forth, the end of the walk is sure to be accomplished stumbingly in profound darkness. Happily, there are no snakes or poisonous reptiles of any sort, nor have I yet seen anything more personally objectionable than a mosquito. I rather owe a grudge, though, to a little insect called the mason fly, which has a perfect passion for running up mud huts (compared to its larger edifices on the walls and ceiling) of my pet wallabies, and between the means of my pet wallabies. The white ants are the worst insect foe we have, and the stories I hear of their performances would do credit to the *Arabian Nights*. I have already learned to consider as pests the little soft brown lizards which emerge from behind the picture-frames at night as soon as ever the lamps are lit. They come out to catch the flies on the ceiling, and stalk their prey in the cleverest and stealthiest fashion. Occasionally, however, they quarrel with each other, and have terrific combats overhead, with the invariable result of a wriggling inch of tail dropping down on one's book or paper. This cool weather is, of course, the time when one's fringed from insect visitors, and I have not yet seen any butterflies. A stray grasshopper, with green wings folded exactly like a large leaf, or an inquisitive mantis, blunders on my writing-table occasionally, but not often enough to be anything but welcome. As my sitting room may be said, speaking architecturally, to consist merely of a floor and ceiling, there is no reason why all the insects in the island should not come in at any one of the seven open doors (I have no windows) if they choose.—*Good Words*.

OUR STEEL FLOTILLA.

Our steel flotilla is being rapidly increased. Preparation is being made for building the *Constance*, a steel corvette, to be armed with wood, at Chatham, and five gunboats of the same metal are also ordered to be commenced forthwith.

The first of the half-dozen steel corvettes built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder & Co. has come to Portsmouth to receive her armament and prepare for sea, where the *Iris*, one of the two steel dispatch vessels built at Pembroke has already been for some months past. *Mercury*, a sister to the *Iris*, is still on the stocks at Pembroke, but all the rest of the steel vessels in the first group have been launched. The *Constance* is to be of the same tonnage and power as the Clyde corvettes, namely, 2,383 tons measurement, with engines of 2,300-horse power, and, like these, is designed for a swift, unarmoured cruiser. The steel employed is but a fraction of an inch in thickness, and is not intended, therefore, to give the vessels protection from heavy guns, but simply to afford a strong building material, while at the same time permitting the ships to be constructed with very fine lines.

Our steel flotilla will, when completed, consist of two steel dispatch vessels, seven corvettes, and five gunboats. Of the last-named, two will carry but one heavy gun apiece, and the other three will be but lightly armed, so that their metal may not diminish their speed, and will carry only two armour-piercing guns each, together with broadsides of 64-pounds. The *Iris* and the *Mercury*, although more than half as large again as the corvettes, are to be still more lightly armed, for their main quality is to be swiftness, with just a sufficient armament on board wherewith to defend themselves. They will carry nothing heavier than a 64-pounder, while their engines are of exceeding power, 7,000 horses nominal. It is for this reason that the *Iris* has proved herself so swift a sailer, being indeed the fleetest vessel in the navy, with the exception of torpedo launchers, her speed at a recent trial having been above twenty-one miles an hour. Our unarmoured steel flotilla will, therefore, constitute a marked feature of the British navy in the future.—*Daily News*.

A Dutch cletyman was in the habit of giving out two lines of a hymn at a time for the choir to sing. One day, rainy day, he could not see the words, and said, "Mine eyes are dim, I cannot see; I left mine eyes at home." The choir, supposing this to be the hymn, struck up the tune of common metre. The old fellow bawled out, "Mein Gott! mein Gott! dat isch no hymn, I only said mine eyes was dim." The choir sang these two lines, the old fellow saying, "I think de devil's in you all, dat wasch my hymn at all."

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preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble
in water.Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE
—REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffer-
ing from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-
plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,
Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,
and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c.,
whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the
new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen);
which at once allays all irritation and excitement,
imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled
constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of
these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through-
out the Globe.Full Directions for use in the English, French,
German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-
guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,
Hindustani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese
and Japanese Languages, accompany each
case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing de-
mand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to
several imitations under similar names; be-
cause of this medicine should, therefore, be
careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that
the Directions for use are printed in all the
languages as above, without which none can
possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the
Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and
a Spurious Imitation.Wholesale Agents for:
Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay,
Bengal " R. SCOTT, Thompson & Co., Calcutta." STANISTREET & Co.,
" DARGAVE & Co.,
" J. CORFIELD & Co.,
" BARRE & Co., Madras,
" E. GILLON & Co., Lahore,
" J. MANTLAND & Co., Calcutta.A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong.WATSON, CLARKE & Co.,
Shanghai.Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phospho-
dyne can only be procured through the above
appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal
terms.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weekly insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

HONGKONG, February 24, 1874.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
Chinese Mail Office.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.This CHINA REVIEW, or Notes &
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East,"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour,
are made to present a resume in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Replies), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper and brief and as much to
the point as possible.The China Review for July and August,
1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learned
societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and entertaining Review. It is a sixty
paged, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress China Review, Hongkong—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.).Tribune's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of Notes and
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China, by the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's Shu King, by the
Rev. E. J. Ritto, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems, and arguments involved in con-
nection with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of the prede-
cessor in the field, and that the China Review
may receive the support necessary to insure
its continuance. The publication is intend-
ed to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Aye, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), December 7th, 1878.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. H. VERNON,
Since his Severe Indisposition.

THE OPERA SEASON BEING
FINISHED,
MR. JOHN ROLLINGS
BEGS to announce that he will
positively take his
FAREWELL-BENEFIT
In Hongkong.

THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), December 7th, 1878.

On which occasion will be produced
BENEDICT'S ROMANTIC OPERA
"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"
In Four Acts,
With all its Startling Effects.

MISS CLARA STANLEY AS EILY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Hardress Oregan, Mr. H. VERNON.
Daisy Mann, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Myles de Coppelen, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Anne O'Connell, Miss B. DRABGER.
Mrs. O'Connell, Miss A. DRABGER.
Father Tom, Mr. PADDON.
Mr. Corrigan, Mr. MACKINNON.
Servant, Mr. BEAUMONT.
Sholah, Miss B. DRABGER.
EILY O'CONNOR, Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Hunters, &c.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MR. VERNON.
MISS STANLEY and the other LADIES of
the Company kindly give their Services
Gratuitously.

THE CELEBRATED WATER CAVE SCENE WILL
BE PRODUCED IN ITS ENTIRETY, WITH
ALL ITS STARTLING EFFECTS.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

ACT I.
HALL OF TORM OREGAN.

ACT II.
THE GAP OF DUNLOE.

COTTAGE AT MUCKROSS HEAD.

Mr. J. ROLLINGS and Miss B. DRABGER
will introduce the celebrated
MRS. MAGGOWAN'S REEL.

ACT III.
SCENE 1ST.—EXTERIOR OF TORM OREGAN.

SCENE 2ND.—MOUNTAIN PASS.
Interval of Five Minutes.

SCENE 3RD.—THE CELEBRATED CAVE
SCENE.

ACT IV.
THE MARRIAGE SCENE.

GENERAL DENOUEMENT.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. PANLEZA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole
direction of
MR. H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KATZ & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls, Two DOLLARS.
Pit, ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de8

GARRISON THEATRE.

BY kind permission of His Excellency
the Major General Commanding,
PROFESSOR MARCO VITZ
will give his First Performance of the
latest WONDERS IN MAGIC and his feat
in the MYSTERIOUS CABINET, puzzling the
greatest scientific men of the day, at the
GARRISON THEATRE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
the 10th Instant.

Doors Open at 8.30, and Begin at 9 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Doors of the
Theatre.

Admission:
Reserved Seats, \$1.00
Second Class, 50
Back Seats, 25
Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de11

To-day's Advertisements.

HARRY WILLIAM HICKSON, who
wrote from Newcastle, New South
Wales in July, 1876, that he was then
going to Hongkong by a Barque called the
Burlington, is requested to communicate
with Mr. JAMES EDWARDS, 33 King Street,
Cheapside, London, Solicitor, in reference
to Property to which he is entitled by the
deaths of his Mother and Grand mother.
Any information which can be afforded
respecting him will be thankfully received
and all expenses paid. [de8]

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES LIDDERDALE SCOTT
is authorized to sign our Firm
for Procurement.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.,
Shanghai, December 3, 1878. de16

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
HIOGO.
The Steamship
"CYPRINES"
will be despatched for the
above Ports on SUNDAY,
the 8th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de8

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"FERONIA"
SCHULTZ, Master, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on MONDAY, the 9th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de9

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"YANGTZE,"
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be de-
spatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 9th Instant, at
4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de9

TENDERS will be received for the
DOCKING of the "BLACK
WATCH" for Inspection, until Noon
of TUESDAY, 10th Instant, on Board.
The Undersigned does not bind himself
to accept the lowest or any Tender.
M. H. KENNISH,
Master.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de10

NOTICE.
TENDERS for the REPAIRS to the
British Ship "CONNAUGHT
RANGER," L. T. MURPHY, Master,
will be received at the Office of the Un-
dersigned up to 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the
10th Instant.

Separate Tenders are requested for—
1. Docking for Examination, Blacksmith's
Work, Scraping and Painting the
Ship's Bottom.
2. Salmaking and Rigger's Work.
For Particulars apply to the Master on
Board, or at the Office of the Undersigned,
who do not bind themselves to accept the
lowest or any Tender.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de10

NOTICE.
TENDERS for DISCHARGING AND
STORING the Cargo of BEANS of the
French Barque Esperance, GUILLOIN, Mas-
ter, will be received at the Office of the Un-
dersigned up to 8 p.m. on TUESDAY,
the 10th Instant.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Arratoon Apear, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Un-
dersigned for countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de14

NOTICE.
MR. McNULTY, formerly of the
"BRITISH HOTEL," begs to announce
that he has taken the "COMMERCIAL
INN," 272, Queen's Road Central, and
trusts that his Friends and the Public will
again favour him with their support.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de14

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, at Messrs. CAWATZEE
PALANJEE & Co.'s Godown, on
MONDAY,
the 9th Instant, 1878, at Noon, —
2 Chests MALWA OPIUM,
Ex Str. "Tehran."
(More or less damaged by sea water.)
(On account of the concerned.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de8

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 10th December, 1878, at 11 o'clock
a.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. ARN-
HOLD, KARBURG & Co., Wanchai, for
account of the concerned, ex Ferona, —
PS (in diam.) 422 boxes Lamm & Kemp's
FLORIDA WATER,
Do. " 4 cases ANACAPITA
PEOTRAL.
(All more or less damaged by sea water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Bank Notes.
COHEN & HEATON,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 7, 1878. de10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6, Cheong Hock Kian, Brit. steamer,
956, Fred. Webb, Penang Nov. 24, and
Singapore 27, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.
Dec. 6, Invincible, American ship, 1450,
Strickland, Cardiff April 10, Coal.—MEYER
& Co.
Dec. 7, Yangtze, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.
Dec. 7, Yangtze, British steamer, from
Canton.
Dec. 7, Douglas, British steamer, 804,
Young, Foochow Dec. 4, Amoy 6, and
Swatow 8, General.—DOUGLAS LAFFRAE
& Co.
Dec. 7, Achilles, British steamer, 1823,
Anderson, Liverpool Oct. 10, via port of

call, and Singapore Nov. 29, General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Nov. 7, Arratoon Apear, British steamer,
1392, A. B. Mactavish, Calcutta Nov. 21,
Penang 27, and Singapore 30, General.—
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Dec. 7, Olympia, German steamer, 783,
F. Nagel, Swatow Dec. 6, General.—
KWOY AONGSONG.
Dec. 7, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G.
H. Drewes, Shanghai Dec. 4, General.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7, Yotung, for Swatow.
7, Presto, for Manila.
7, Agamemnon, for London, &c.
7, Esmeralda, for Amoy.
7, Amoy, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Cyphrenes, for Shanghai.
Catharina, for Guam.
Humboldt, for Manila.
Albay, for Holhow.
Teso, for Coast Ports.
Yangtze, for Shanghai.
Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.
Emily Chaplin, for Akyah.
Orion, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Cheong Hock Kian, from Penang and
Singapore, 345 Chinese.
Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Rev. J.
Khanee, Mr. Head, 132 Chinese, and 4
Europeans deck.
Per Achilles, from Liverpool, Rev. Mr.
Fordham, Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, and Mr.
Nelson, and 101 Chinese from Straits.
Per Arratoon Apear, from Calcutta, &c.,
Messrs Piffard, Balf, D. Benjamin, J.
Abraham, Obadiah, Laddaboy Chuttoo,
Fuzil Dhurmsay, Samin Peer Mahomed,
and 312 Chinese and Indians.
Per Amoy, from Shanghai, Mr. Möller,
Pipe-major Hall, and 85 Chinese steerage.
Per Olympia, from Swatow, 11 Euro-
peans, and 68 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Agamemnon, from Shanghai: for
London, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, family and
small, Capt. Connor, and 2 2nd-class; from
Bangkok, Mr. and Mrs. Sh. Clair, Mrs.
Terry and family, and 4 3rd-class; for
Penang, 1 3rd-class, and 370 Chinese for
Straits.
Per Yotung, for Swatow, 2 Europeans,
and 233 Chinese.
Per Esmeralda, for Amoy, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Cheong Hock Kian
reports: First part variable winds and
heavy swell from N.E., latter part fresh
monsoon and cloudy with strong current.
The British steamer Douglas reports:
Left Foochow Wednesday Dec. 4th, Amoy
5th, and Swatow 6th at 4 p.m. Had mod-
erate monsoon and fine weather to Swatow,
and from thence fresh monsoon and
fine; off Matsou, passed S. S. Foochow
bound North. In Foochow: str. Europa,
in Amoy: str. Hailong, and H.M.S. Hart.
In Swatow: str. Koro, and Olympia;
Kwangtung leaving.

The British steamer Arratoon Apear re-
ports: In China Sea, moderate monsoon
and fine weather.
The German steamer Olympia reports:
Light monsoon and fine weather through-
out the passage.
The British steamer Amoy reports: Left
Shanghai on the 4th at 8.30 a.m. First
part of the passage light Southerly winds,
latter part moderate monsoon and thick
hazy weather, arrived at Hongkong on the
7th.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—
GRAMIS, British bark, Captain Key—
Russell & Co.
FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morrison.—Meyer & Co.
GITANILLA, British barque, Captain
Wallace.—Captain.
ALEPO, British barque, Captain Robert
Falconer.—Captain.
FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.
Goupy.—Landstein & Co.
NABIEB, British barque, Capt. W. L.
Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.
FINCH OF FORBES, British barque, Capt.
J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co.
EARL OF DRYDEN, British barque, Captain
James Bear.—Captain.
TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Jen-
sen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
CHANG AND, British barque, Capt. W.
B. Hawkins.—Olyphant & Co.
HAMBURG, German barque, Captain H.
von Kroge.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.
PELHAM, British brig, Captain H. M.
Ackford.—Captain.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For SHANGHAI.—
Per Ferona, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
8th inst.
For SWATOW AND AMOY.—
Per Cheong Hock Kian, at 7.30 a.m., on
Monday, the 9th inst.
For SHANGHAI.—
Per Ferona, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.
Per Yangtze, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.
For OOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MEL-
BOURNE, &c.—
Per Mecca, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 9th inst., instead of as previously
notified.
For PORT DARWIN.—
Per Killarney, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 9th inst.
For BANGKOK.—
Per Rajawattimulhar, at 3.30 p.m., on
Tuesday, the 10th inst.
For SAIGON.—
Per Quarta, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 11th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Andary will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 12th December,
with Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 11th December.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 12th December.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters closes.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, November 28, 1878. de12

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet Geelong
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on SATURDAY,
the 21st Instant.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 20th Instant.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 21st Instant.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry closes except for Late
Letters. Fee of 18 cents extra
postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878. de21

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
E. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m. Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—
Preacher at 11 a.m., Rev. John Hen-
derson. At 6 p.m., Rev. R. Hayward Kidd.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer: Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on
every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE AFLOAT FOR SEAMEN.—
By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.—To-
morrow on board the British Barque
Moneta.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.
Daylight.—Albay leaves for Holhow.
Daylight.—Cyphrenes leaves for Shang-
hai, &c.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Ferona leaves for Shanghai.
3 p.m.—Killarney leaves for Port Darwin.
3 p.m.—Mecca leaves for Cooktown, &c.
4 p.m.—Yangtze leaves for Shanghai.

Auction.

Noon.—Sale of Opium, at Messrs Caw-
atze Palanjee & Co.'s Godown.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, December 10:—
11 a.m.—Sale of Florida Water and Peo-
toral at Arnhold, Karberg's godown,
Wanchai.

Noon.—Tenders close for docking the
Black Watch.
Tenders for Repairs of the Ship Connaught
Ranger, will be received at the office
of the Agents up to 8 p.m.
3 p.m.—Tenders close for discharging
Esperance and storing beans.
9 p.m.—Professor Marco Vitz's Magical
Performance at Garrison Theatre.

THURSDAY, December 12:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
Goods per Cyphrenes undelivered after
this date subject to rent.
Goods per Ferona undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, December 21:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, December 31:—
8 p.m.—Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MONDAY, January 20:—
Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship Ameri-
ca, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or
about this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
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OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
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The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1878.

MANY of our readers will probably ex-
perience some difficulty in finding, on
the map, Peiwar, which a telegram in
another column announces has been
captured by General Roberts, with the
infliction of heavy loss upon the enemy.
The column operating in the Khyber
Pass has nothing whatever to do with
this success. General Roberts was placed
in command of a force, which was to
operate in the Kurram Valley—a route
running to Cabul almost parallel with
that of the Khyber, but about forty
miles to the south-west of it. The
Kurram route commences at Thull, a
small border town about eighty miles to
the south-west of Peshawur. From Thull
the route runs through the Peiwar and
Shutur-gurdan passes; and probably the
distance to Cabul by this route is not
greater than that by the Khyber. The
Peiwar Pass is about sixty miles from
Thull, and the Shutur-gurdan about
ninety. Both these passes could, it is
said, be easily rendered impregnable by
a determined and properly disciplined
force. The native envoy sent by the
Indian Government to Cabul arrived at
Thull on the 17th October, from the
Afghan capital, having made the return
journey by the Kurram route and passed
through the Shutur-gurdan and Peiwar
passes. He described the route gener-
ally as being an easy one for troops.
Although he was not allowed to go near
any of the forts or large villages on the
route, yet he was able to see enough to
lead him to form the conclusion that the
Ameer would be unable to offer much
resistance to an advance of the British
forces, except at the two passes in ques-
tion.

Possibly the favourable account of the
route received from this envoy was one of
the chief reasons why such a deter-
mined advance is apparently being made
by General Roberts. It is clear that
no very serious operations in the Kurram
Valley were latterly anticipated outside
of military operations in India, because in
a recent number of a Bombay contemporary
we read that "the recent movements of
troops from Kohat to Peshawur shows
that, if the intention of making the prin-
cipal attack by the Kurram route was
ever entertained, it has now been aban-
doned; and that much of the force now
assembled at Thull will be regulated with
a view chiefly to the co-operation of
General Roberts with the general com-
manding the first division of the Pe-
shawur Valley Field Force." A tele-
gram, however, giving later advices,
states: "The Kurram column is now
complete, and if an answer to the ultim-
atum is not received, or is unsatisfactory,
it is believed that the column will cross
the British border about the 20th Novem-
ber. One month's supplies are col-
lected at Thull." While it is still very
doubtful if it is intended that the prin-
cipal attack shall be made by the Kurram
route, yet the fact of General Roberts
having penetrated up the valley so far as
Peiwar, and entered on what appears to
have been severe fighting there, shows
that if the British Commander-in-Chief
does not intend to advance on Cabul
through the Peiwar and Shutur-gurdan
passes, he at all events intends to make
an important diversion along this route
in favour of the forces advancing through
the Khyber.

The "Fort Kaplon," which Reuter
informed us a few days ago had been
occupied by the British troops, was no
doubt Fort Kurram, also on the Peiwar
and Shutur-gurdan route, because in
the corresponding telegram published in
our Singapore contemporary we observe
that "Fort Kaplon" is described as
being beyond Thull. Kurram fort is
about half way between the Peiwar Pass
and Thull, consequently, if the British
troops have got to Peiwar, they must
have obtained possession of the Kurram
fort. The Times speaks of this fort as
follows:—

The fort of Kurram is garrisoned by the
Ameer's soldiers. It is by no means a
formidable work, and is not likely to give
much trouble to General Roberts's brigade.
It is situated nearly in the centre of the
valley, 25 miles east of the Peiwar Pass;
115 west of Kohat, 120 from Cabul, and 160
from Ghuzni. Like the majority of Eastern
forts, it is a square mud building; the
fences are about 120 yards in length, with
towers at the angles. A second work, with
loftier parapets, is built inside. In this

the magazines, storehouses, &c. The outer
work is surrounded by a ditch, which can
be flooded at pleasure. Enough has been
said of this district to show that the oc-
cupation of this valley as far as the Peiwar
Kotal can be undertaken with ease. Its
communications with Kohat, the base of
operations of the central column, are easy,
and the valley itself will form an admirable
secondary base for the ulterior advance on
Cabul. Its seizure will undoubtedly be a
great blow to the Ameer's prestige. Lord
Lytton will probably be satisfied this year,
at any rate, with the occupation of the
province, and no movement over the Peiwar
or the Shutur-gurdan will be undertaken by
General Roberts's brigade until the spring.

Report does not speak very highly of
Sheero Ali's prospects in the Kurram
Valley. The Ameer's forces at Ali
Kheyl, a fortress between Shutur-gurdan
and Peiwar, was stated to be one battery
of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and
three regiments of infantry, while the
garrison at Kurram fort, which did not

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Achilles	Brit.	Anderson	1528	Dec. 7	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	11th inst. at daylight
Albay	Brit.	F. Ashton	366	Dec. 5	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Holbow	
Arratoon Apar	Brit.	Str.	1392	Dec. 7	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Asia	Dan.	Djorup	880	Dec. 4	Stemmen & Co.		
Bombay	Brit.	Str.	749	Dec. 12	Kwok Acheong		Cor'tan Dock
Cheong Hook Kian	Brit.	Str.	356	Dec. 6	Bun Hin Chan	Swatow and Amoy	9th inst.
China	Brit.	Alderton	1036	Dec. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Malls	
Commonwealth	Brit.	Str.	1401	Dec. 3	Meyer & Co.		at daylight
Cyphrenes	Brit.	Largie	1286	Dec. 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Douglas	Brit.	Young	864	Dec. 7	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Flying
Fams	Brit.	Stopani	117	Dec. 5	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Shanghai	
Forona	Brit.	Schultz	1115	Dec. 5	Stemmen & Co.		
Hakon Adolsten	Norw.	Bergh	1004	Nov. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Port Darwin	
Killarnoy	Brit.	O'Neill	1060	Nov. 14	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	8th inst.
Mocca	Brit.	Mooney	686	Dec. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Moray	Brit.	Butcher	1427	Dec. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norna	Brit.	Str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Olympia	Ger.	Nagel	783	Dec. 7	Kwok Acheong	Saloon	12th daylight
Quarta	Ger.	Hays	731	Dec. 6	Soy Shing	Bangkok	10th inst.
Rajanattianhar	Brit.	Hopkins	952	Nov. 27	Yuen Fat Hong		
Sea Gull	Amer.	Roberts	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	Shanghai	
Yangtze	Brit.	Schulze	782	Dec. 7	Stemmen & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Yesso	Brit.	Str.	560	Dec. 5	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Yungching	Chl.	Wallace	661	Dec. 7	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Alma	Swed.	Ohlsson	332	Nov. 20	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	Ab'deen Dock
Alva	Port.	Sh.	631	Nov. 8	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Amy Turner	Amer.	Novell	991	Nov. 10	Russell & Co.	New York	Ab'deen Dock
Angostura	Ger.	Boysen	418	Nov. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Saloon	
Annie S. Hall	Amer.	Nelson	455	Nov. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Aristide	Fren.	Lahaye	399	Nov. 29	Carlowitz & Co.	Estavia & Samarang	
Benefactor	Amer.	Hayden	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.		
Brema	Ger.	Time	896	Nov. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Bun Oso	Slam.	Lange	888	Nov. 20	Chinese		
Cassaryshire	Brit.	Flahwick	388	Nov. 13	Melchers & Co.	Guam	Cleared
Catharina	Ger.	Schulze	844	Nov. 18	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Charles	Ger.	Schulze	844	Nov. 18	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Chengto	Brit.	Bakke	905	Nov. 22	Borneo Co., Limited	Honolulu	Sands' Slip
Chocola	Brit.	Kannott	284	Oct. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Christian	Ger.	Kessow	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.		
Christina	Nic. S. M. S.	Oapra	173	Dec. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Clydale	Brit.	Nassau	380	Nov. 20	Stemmen & Co.		
Cooran	Amer.	sch.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Coloma	Amer.	bqe.	853	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.		
Commissary	Brit.	Morison	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.	London	
Concor	Brit.	Steffens	888	Nov. 22	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Connaught Ranger	Brit.	Murphy	1188	Dec. 8	Melchers & Co.		
Cordouan	Feb.	Bertaud	459	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Craig Ard.	Brit.	Hawkins	811	Nov. 24	Olyphant & Co.		
Cruiser	Amer.	Ingram	669	Nov. 27	Butterfield & Swire		
Dartmouth	Brit.	Robertson	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Demerara	
Delphin	Ger. S. M. S.	Lillenthal	288	Nov. 18	Wieler & Co.		
Dirigo	Amer.	Staples	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Don Quixote	Amer.	King	1128	Sept. 24	Captain		
Earl of Devon	Brit.	Beer	441	Nov. 18	Captain		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit.	Lindbergh	391	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	Brit.	Grieson	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emilio V.	Ital.	Merello	724	Nov. 30	D. Musso & Co.		
Emily Chaplin	Brit.	Harris	733	Nov. 9	Messageries Maritimes		
Esperance	Fuh.	Gullion	272	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fanny	Fuh.	Gullion	314	Nov. 12	Olyphant & Co.		
Flirt of Fort	Brit.	Compst	820	Nov. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Rangoon	
Floating	Brit.	Gustaf	820	Nov. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Ab'deen Dock
Flansborg	Dan.	Jacobson	365	Nov. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Florence Nightingale	Brit.	McIntyre	464	Dec. 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fontenay	Brit.	Taylor	636	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saloon	Cor'tan Dock
Franklin	Fuh.	Bruneau	565	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Friedrich	Ger. S. M. S.	Bertelsh	293	Nov. 24	Wieler & Co.		
Gesine Brons	Ger.	Tumbach	402	Nov. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hail Columbia	Amer.	Breton	858	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hamburg	Ger.	Kroge	349	Nov. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hansa	Ger.	Dencken	408	Nov. 12	Wieler & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	Amer. S. M. S.	Bangs	568	Dec. 1	Captain		
Hawthorn	Brit.	Mead	296	Dec. 2	Wieler & Co.		
Helene	Ger.	Volguarden	360	Nov. 30	Chinese		
Hermine	Ger.	Meyer	350	Nov. 30	Chinese		
Highlander	Amer.	Hutchinson	1362	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hilda	Brit.	Popp	308	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Holstein	Ger. S. M. S.	Kulper	281	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	M'bourne & Dunedin	
Hoteper	Brit.	Shaw	522	Sept. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Humboldt	Ger.	Stoll	330	Dec. 1	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hykon Castle	Brit.	Stout	549	Nov. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Invisible	Amer.	Strickland	1450	Dec. 6	Meyer & Co.		
J. H. Ingemoll	Amer.	Daw	609	Nov. 24	Butterfield & Swire		
Janet	Brit. S. M. S.	Henfery	211	Nov. 22	Wieler & Co.		
Johann Friedrich	Ger.	Krinske	242	Nov. 24	Wieler & Co.		
Johann Smidt	Ger.	Bosche	468	Nov. 7	Melchers & Co.	Nagasaki	put back
John Potts	Brit.	McPherson	374	Nov. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Leonadia	Brit.	Mearns	896	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Louisa	Ger. S. M. S.	Shierloh	245	Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Luro	Slam.	Kilndt	432	Nov. 7	Tack Me		
Lulu	Brit. S. M. S.	Maher	378	Nov. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow	K'loon Dock
Mandila II.	Ger.	Gonner	511	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Marco Polo	Ger.	Brokewoldt	358	Nov. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Mario Louisa	Fuh.	Noury	426	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Matchless	Amer.	Daves	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Melrose	Brit.	Pierce	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.		
Melrose	Amer.	Plumer	994	Sept. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Wanchai Pier
Mercury	Brit. S. M. S.	Thomas	361	Dec. 8	Russell & Co.	London	
Min-yon	Brit.	Leslie	1108	Sept. 1	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Moneta	Brit.	Bisset	821	Aug. 1	Russell & Co.	New York	
Napier	Brit.	Bryde	1200	Nov. 10	Messageries Maritimes		Sands' Slip
Nardoo	Brit.	Paul	879	Nov. 15	Cheong Woo		
Nicagra	Ger.	Paulsen	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Nicolas	Ger.	Stolken	167	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Nicolas	Brit.	Stoll	330	Dec. 1	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Orion	Fuh.	Bing	310	Nov. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Paros	Brit.	Vincent	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
Paros	Amer.	Leroy	590	Nov. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Paros	Amer.	Clough	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
Pearl	Ger.	Jessen	373	Nov. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pearl	Ger.	Kaemena	256	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.		
Pearl	Brit.	Torkelson	717	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Pearl	Fuh.	Garreau	358	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Pearl	Brit.	Khalcke	367	Oct. 19	Chinese		
Pearl	Ger.	Sachau	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Pearl	Brit.	Barlett	668	Oct. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pearl	Ger.	Dicks	808	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.		
CANTON							
Amoy	Brit.	Str.	814	Dec. 7	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Froya	6	German	corvette	1088	8	1700	Dec. 3	Von Nothitz
Magpie	6	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Marques del Duero	6	Spanish	transport	850	...	...	Nov. 7	Gullesme Lobt
Meenase	6	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Meenase	6	British	gunboat	480	4	60	Nov. 22	Lt. Com. G. A. Grey
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	British	despatch vessel	858	2	250	Nov. 18	William M. Anselmy

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1878.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

English Name.	Chinese Name.	Price.
Butcher Meat.		
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	來路烟猪肉	450 400
" Am. Sugar cured, . . .	花旗烟猪肉	250 220
" Foochow, . . .	福州烟猪肉	200 180
Beef, mutton and prime cut, cy.	尾龍扒	160 150
Beef Corned, . . . catty	鹹牛肉	180 120
" Roast, . . .	燒牛肉	150 130
" Soup, . . .	湯肉	90 70
" Steak, . . .	牛肉	150 130
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	牛腦	50 40
" Tongue, fresh, each	牛舌	800 270
" " corned, . . .	鹹牛舌	300 2 0
" Head, . . .	牛頭	500 400
" Heart, . . .	牛心	130 120
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	牛肩	130 120
" Feet, . . . each	牛脚	45 35
" Kidneys, . . .	牛腰	55 45
" Tail, . . .	牛尾	100 90
" Liver, . . . catty	牛肝	70 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	牛肚	55 45
Calves' Head and Feet, set	牛仔頭脚	600 500
Hams, American, . . . lb.	花旗火腿	320 300
" Chinese, . . .	金華火腿	220 200
" English, . . .	來路火腿	350 320
Mutton Chop, . . .	羊腩	170 150
" Leg, . . .	羊腿	170 150
" Shoulder, . . .	羊手	130 120
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	豬脚	70 60
" Feet, . . .	豬脚	100 80
" Fry, . . .	豬雜	110 100
" Head, . . .	豬頭	90 80
" Heart, . . . each	豬心	60 50
" Kidneys, . . .	豬腰	80 80
" Liver, . . . lb.	豬肝	110 100
Pork Chop, . . . catty	豬排	170 150
" Corned, . . .	鹹猪肉	180 150
" Leg, . . .	豬腿	170 150
" Fat or Lard, . . .	豬油	110 100
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	羊頭脚	400 350
" Heart, . . . each	羊心	50 40
" Kidneys, . . .	羊腰	80 70
" Liver, . . .	羊肝	160 140
Sneaking Pige, . . .	羊仔	\$2.25 \$1.50
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	牛核	180 120
Veal, . . .	牛仔肉	140 130
Poultry.		
Capon, . . . catty	雞	200 180
Ducks, . . . catty	鴨	120 110
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	鴨蛋	100 —
Fowls, . . . catty	雞	160 150
Geese, . . .	鵝	120 110
Partridges, . . . each	鵪鶉	300 270
Phasants, Canton, live, pair	省城山雞	\$1.80 1.60
" Shanghai, . . .	上海山雞	700 600
Pigeons, . . . each	白鴿	140 130
Quail, . . .	鶉	120 110
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	省城家兔	700 650
Snipe, . . . each	沙撈越	120 110
Teal, . . .	水鴨仔	250 200
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	火雞	400 400
" Hen, . . .	火雞	350 300
Wild Duck, Shanghai, pair	上海水鴨	550 500
" Goose, . . . each	上海雁	600 —
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	肚魚	400 300
Bream, . . . catty	鯉魚	80 70
Carp, . . .	鯉魚	80 70
Oatfish, . . .	赤魚	60 50
Odish, Salt, . . .	鹹魚	160 —
Crabs, . . .	蟹	100 80
Cuttle Fish, . . .	墨魚	100 80
Dace, . . .	土鯪魚	70 60
Dog Fish, . . .	跌倒沙	40 30
Kels, Conger, . . .	海鰻	60 40
" Fresh water, . . .	淡水鰻	110 100
File Fish, . . .	剥皮洋	70 60